

AUGUST

The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27 NO. 30.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., AUGUST 8, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1889.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN,

ADVOCATE OF LIBERTY AND UNION,

TERM OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square or ten lines for the

first insertion, and five cents per square for

each continuation.

Annuation of Candidates for which five

dollars payable in advance.

Obituaries, over ten lines, charged at

advertising rates.

Administrators' Notice.

I, the undersigned having been appointed

by the Probate Court of St. Clair Co., Ad-

ministrator of the estate of Benj. B. Tolbert,

of said county, deceased on the 15th day

of July, 1863. All persons having claims af-

gainst said estate, are hereby required to pre-

sent the same within the time appointed by law,

or by the time will be barred, and those indebt-

ed will pay their debts.

John A. STAPULING, Admin.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

ADMIRALTY CASE.

Jacksonville Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

AUGUST 8 1863.

The Election.
GOVERNOR.

Watts,	757
Shorter,	565
CONGRESS.	

Curry,	765
Cookshank,	605
Senate.	

Walker,	868
Ellis,	831
REPRESENTATIVES.	

Hanes,	803
Read,	720
Ryan,	688
Martin,	562

The vote for Ferguson and Borden will be given in full returns.
One box to hear from.

The foregiving has been furnished us by Mr. Willingham, D. Staff.

From all we have heard from the district, Cookshank is doubtless. And the returns so far received indicate the election of Watts by a large majority.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

We have believed for months, that peace would not be the result of any number of victories on either side in the present war—that it must finally be brought about by negotiation, most probably initiated by foreign intervention; and that reverses to the Southern arms would induce that intervention, sooner than successes; because we have been perfectly satisfied, that from motives of policy and interest, neither England or France would ever consent to a reconstruction of the Union, if they could prevent it.

The same opinion has been expressed by papers, both in England and at the North; and movements, particularly by the French Emperor, since our late reverses have had a decided tendency to strengthen and confirm these opinions.

The loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, aside from these considerations, has not proven so great a disadvantage as had been anticipated. Our garrison of some 30,000 at the former, and 5 or 6,000 at the latter place, instead of being penned up and besieged have been released and will soon take the field, while the Yankees have to garrison these places and keep inactive about the same number of their own troops.

MR. GEN. JOHN H. FOONSTY, recently engaged in the heroic defence of Vickburg, has been in our place several days. He is in good health, and we are pleased to learn is not now suffering from the wound which so long and severely afflicted him.

WAR TAX.—We invite special attention of produce tax payers to the notice in to-day's paper of the appointment of Agents, and places of deposit of the tax in kind. All has been arranged as conveniently for the people as possible; and the Agents are gentlemen well known to the public, not only as well qualified, but who will discharge their whole duty with correctness and fidelity.

It is most earnestly hoped that our patriotic farmers may heed the injunction to have their wheat well dried and in good order to take the places of deposited, and not to expose them to the risk of being taken by the Yankees, who will be compelled to take the best of every part of their grain, so that the tax can be exacted.

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Jacksonville Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

August 15 1863.

The Election:

GOVERNOR.

Watts,	745
Shorter,	574
Dowdell,	45.
CONGRESS.	
Curry,	761
Craikshank,	605
SENATE.	
Walker,	669
Ellis,	631
REPRESENTATIVES.	
Haines,	803
Read,	730
Ryan,	686
Martin,	556
Bryant,	408
Ferguson,	273
Borden,	236.
TAX ASSESSOR.	
Treadaway,	1,019.
Phillips,	227.
TAX COLLECTOR.	
Graham	1,205.
Total No. of Votes	1,459.
Maddox's boat not returned.	

Gen. Morgan.—It would seem, that the Yankees have little cause to boast even if they have captured Morgan, at the end of his recent successful raid through Indiana and Ohio. A writer, who was with the expedition and kept a journal, has published it in the *Enquirer*. From this the following facts may be gathered. About 300 only of Morgan's officers and men were killed and wounded, while they killed and wounded of the enemy 550, and captured and paroled about 6,000 prisoners, who promised not to take up arms again during the war. They also destroyed of railroads, bridges, depots, stores and public property to the amount of at least \$10,000,000. Had they, as the Yankees in Mississippi and Tennessee have done, destroyed private property also, they might have destroyed ten times more.

Yankee Liars.—It seems from an account kept of the different statements of Yankee papers to the various numbers of Morgan's men which they say were captured at various times and places, that they have been again exercising some of their forty-horse-power lying. Summing up these statements, it looks up that the Yankees have captured 38,000 of Morgan's men, out of a little more than 2,000 that started on the expedition; and out of two or three twelve pounders, the say they captured a number of sixty-four pound cannon. Surely the Hoosiers must have flocked to his standard in thousands, or else they have lied enormously.

The New York Tribune, publishes a letter from Richmond, stating that the late mission of Vice-President Stephens to Washington, was to prevail upon the Yankee Government to desist from arming negroes, or that they would retaliate by arming all the slaves of the South and organizing them under their masters as officers.

Whether this letter writer tells the truth or not, the suggestion is a good one, and unless the Yankee policy is changed, from the very necessity of the case, will be speedily acted upon.

We hope that while the country is being ransacked for horses and mules for the military service, the officers entrusted with the duty of procuring them will not forget that the towns and cities contain many of the very best harness horses, which are almost exclusively used in pleasure carriages. These horses would be peculiarly well adapted to the cavalry and artillery service, and be taken from uses far less essential than man in the country.

See the addition of land sale to advertisement of Messrs. Kirksey and Tatum, Administrators.

A New Company.

We call attention to the notice of WILEY P. MAXHAM, who is authorized to raise a new company for Col. J. L. HARDEN's regiment.

Persons preferring to enlist in a new company, and secure the \$50 bounty would do well to join at once, as it is probably the last opportunity.

See card of David L. Campbell, Commission Merchant of Mobile.

MARRIED.—On the 2d inst., by the Rev. R. G. RAGAN, Mr. BLUFORD HUNTER, of this county, to Miss. F KING of Talladega county.

May the angel of love be their guide, while down the stream they glide.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. R. G. RAGAN, Mr. T. D. BYRUM to Miss SAHARIAH NICHOLS, all of this county.

Tap is a soldier and will soon leave his State, to report as a prisoner from the Mississippi valley.

WEEKLY SYNOPSIS.
OF
THE LATEST NEWS.

There seems to be a great dearth of news, since the fall of Vicksburg, and the repulse of the Yankees at Chattanooga. There are either no movements making, or else conducted with so much secrecy that the news of them does not get out, either by the *tell-tale-graph*, or the *re-tellable* gentleman. The late indications are that an early attack will be made on Mobile. Gen. Johnston has recently visited that city, and after careful inspection, of the fortifications, pronounced it the most defensible city on the Southern coast.

Demonstrations of great dissatisfaction with the draft, are still manifested in Indiana, Illinois, and other western and northern States.

There has been another cavalry fight at Brandy Station, in which the Yankees were driven back several miles, with much heavier loss than the Confederates, which was only 60 or 70 in killed and wounded.

A Military Court of Inquiry it is said is to meet at Montgomery on the 15th August to inquire into the cause of the surrender of Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

Andy Johnson has at last found his true level and proper occupation. At latest accounts he was reviewing and making speeches to negro troops, in which he assures them he has always believed they were the equals of the whites.

The city of New York will have to pay damage to the amount of \$1,500,000, for property destroyed in the late riots.

The Yankees are going to attempt the enforcement of their draft in Kentucky. Whenever they do this will come to grief, even worse than in New York.

Morgan and his officers, since their capture in Ohio, have been sent to the Ohio penitentiary.

A gentleman recently from Washington says Mead's army has received no reinforcements, except a few negro regiments, and that many soldiers are going home, their time having expired.

The Confederacy of the 8th says: "A movement is on foot—we will not say where or by whom—from which we expect to hear glorious news in a short time."

A letter from Knoxville, Aug. 3d, says: "The bush-wackers have, in a great measure, quit their mischief. The Conscription officers are enforcing the law in many places the citizens are organizing for local defence. Gen. Buckner is daily winning the good will of the people. The splendid wheat crop has all been gathered, and the corn promises a large yield."

No more demonstration of consequence at Charleston, up to Saturday last, tho' the enemy seem preparing for a desperate assault.

Dates from Morton, Miss., as late as August 8th, show that the Confederate guerrillas are already at work on the Mississippi, destroying Yankee boats and commerce, one boat was sunk and others disabled, and some dozen turned back. It is said a few weeks will see the Mississippi more effectually blockaded than ever, by light artillery batteries.

A brother-in-law of Gen. Grant's named Dent, with several thousand stolen negroes, was captured near Lake Providence by Col. Johnson.

Dates from Mobile, as late as the 10th inst., state that persons lately from Vicksburg report that Gen. Grant had gone to supercede Meade in Virginia, and that Gen. McPherson takes command at Vicksburg. If this be true, it contradicts the story of Grant's leading in person the intended attack on Mobile. When Grant encounters Gen. Lee, he will find a very different antagonist from Pemberton, and we doubt not the fortunes of war will be most wonderfully changed.

Cannoneading at Charleton on the evening of the 10th was very severe.

Contagion is said to be raging terribly in portions of the Yankee army in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The Yankees, it is stated have hung a Mrs. Saunders in Natchez, because she would not tell where her husband was.

Gen. Logan, a few days previous to the 10th inst., attacked a Yankee force 700 strong, near Jackson, La., killing a large number, capturing 200 prisoners, all their artillery and commissary stores and wagons.

Casualties of Co. E, 30th Ala. Regt. At Fort Gibson, Miss., May 1st, '63.

No. engaged, 2 commissioned officers, 18 men, the rest being on picket were not in the action. Killed—J. M. Tygrett

Missing—C. D. White and E. G. Reaves at Baker's Creek. No. engaged, 4 officers, 56 men. Killed—W. R. J. Jackson, and, as we suppose, J. W. Williamson. Wounded and missing—Sergt. J. R. Palmer, severe in right arm, G. W. Garrett, severe right arm, since dead, M. W. Kelley, severe right arm, F. M. Roundtree, severe in arm, W. J. Stewart slight in right hand. Wounded and escaped—Sergt. Wm. Camp, severe right arm, R. J. Griffith, slight, J. B. Taylor, severe shin, P. D. Hollingsworth, slight in side, W. P. Kerby, slight foot. Missing Corp G. W. Bonzer. Privates W. A. Brown, R. and D. Cooley, M. Evans, W. Y. Garrett, W. H. Garrett, W. G. Kelly, W. M. McPill, S. S. Pendland, G. W. Raburn, W. J. Sewell, J. N. Wingo, and M. A. Wells. B. M. Pike and M. P. Henderson never caught up with the company as prisoners. Sick and sent to Edwards' Depot—Corp W. D. Adkins. Privates J. A. Wilkinson and J. M. Smith. Those complaining and stopped at the Depot until the fight was over and fell in on the return, were W. P. Garrett, who died at Vicksburg, J. N. and S. G. Dunkin.

Seige at Vicksburg, commencing May 18th and ending July 4th. Killed and died of wounds, Sergt. Wm. Camp, Henry Gullage, H. A. Steele, of wound and fever. Wounded—Sergt. J. D. Hollingsworth, severe in face, Privates E. Duckett, severe in thigh, Jos. Green slight hand, G. W. Kilpatrick, slight thigh, Wm. Landers severe in loin, J. M. Patterson, slight in head. There may be others I have not mentioned such as knock down, from pieces of shells, clubs and spent balls. Lieut. Pearson, who was in command of Cos. I and K, is missing.

S. C. KELLEY, Capt.

OBITUARY.

S. M. HEATON was born in the State of Georgia, thence he came with his parents when quite young, in this county. He professed religion and joined the Baptist Church when 9 years of age, of which church he was a faithful member until his death which occurred at Vicksburg on the 3d of March, 1863, the day he was 38 years old. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and thus he endeared himself to those who knew him. But also he is known from earth, and we hope that he is now rejoicing around his father's throne in glory. We tender our heart felt sympathies to his aged parents and his beloved wife and children.

Sleep on dear friend,
The sunbeams are at an end,
Ere long we'll meet the above
Whic. shall peace, joy and love.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable.

Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit, or shake

your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that by a desperate effort success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your families shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelty startup in their government. They design to incite servile insurrection, and light the fires of insurrection wherever they can reach your homes and dwellings; the infector race hitherto docile and contented, with the single exception mentioned by the President, will now rise in rebellion against their masters, and the slaves of the vilest proslavery government.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27. NO. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., AUGUST 22, 1863. WHOLE NO. 1391.

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT.

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, INDEFINITELY IN ADVANCE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuation.

A compensation of Candidates for offices, five dollars, payable in advance.

Obituaries, over ten lines charged at advertising rates.

\$360 REWARD.

IS offered for the following deserters or 200 each for their delivery, or if brought in alive from company A, 50th Ala. Regt.

A. B. Wedgworth, is 26 years old; six feet, one inch high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, residing in Marshall county, Ala., will go to his mother's home (Mrs. Wm. S. St. Clair county) Fla., deserted on the night of the 4th Aug., 1863.

Thomas Wedgworth, aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion and dark eyes, he will no doubt be found with his brother, left on the 4th.

Clement Little, left on the night of the 6th, is about 23 years, of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes and dark hair, resides near Middleton, Calhoun county, Ala., deserted on the night of the 4th.

John Little, left on the night of the 6th, is about 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, resides near Middleton, Ala., deserted on the night of the 4th.

A. H. Potts, claims to be 42 years of age, 6 feet high, fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair, resides at Monroe, on the river in Calhoun county, Ala., deserted on the night of the 4th.

T. J. Harrison, aged 22 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, resides in Marion's bar, Calhoun county, Ala., left on the night of July 28th.

W. J. Love, 20 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, resides near Spring Hill, Calhoun county, Ala., left on the night of 28th July.

Corporal W. D. Morgan, 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, resides in Marion's bar, Calhoun county, Ala., left on the night of 28th July.

Philip Ryan, aged 37 years, five feet twelve inches high, fair complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, resides in Morgan county, Ala., on the night of the 18th, probably deserted. R. Pickston, aged 38 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, resides in Morgan county, Ala.

Private W. J. Gresham, aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, resides in Marion's bar, Calhoun county, Ala.

J. F. Smith, aged 20 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, resides in Bedford county, Tenn., The three last named deserters left June last.

C. B. Hydrick, 36 years of age, claims to be 42, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, he was discharged from hospital on the 30th day of June and has never returned to his company, he lives near Gilbert's Ferry, Calhoun county, Ala.

T. K. LANKFORD, Capt. commanding Co. A, 50th Ala. Regt.

By order of Col. Collier,

Aug. 15, 1863.

\$240 REWARD.

THIRTY dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the nearest recruiting station, or to this regiment of the following named deserters:

Daniel Terry, aged 40 years, dark eyes, dark complexion, dark hair, 5 feet 10 inches high, born in DeKalb county, Ga., by occupation a farmer.

James Sisonard, aged 23 years, blue eyes, right eye, dark complexion, six feet high, born in Gwinnett co., Ga.

W. W. Johnson, aged 26 years, grey eyes and light hair, fair complexion, 5 feet eleven inches high, occupation a farmer.

J. P. Pruitt, aged thirty-three years, dark eyes, black hair, dark complexion, six feet high, occupation a farmer.

M. M. Peart, aged 24 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, six feet high.

Richard Beeler, aged 25 years, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, 5 feet eleven inches high, occupation a farmer.

All the above named persons were enlisted at Al�ernathy, Calhoun county, Ga., on the 26th April, 1862, to serve for three years by Capt. J. W. Wrightson.

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Jacksonville Republican
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

AUGUST 15 1863.

The News.—The calm in the current of news still continues unbroken; No army movements of importance in any quarter to note, except the indications that the Yankees are gathering all their resources and strength for another desperate assault upon Charleston. The bombardment was increased on Thursday and Friday nights last; but confidence in the ability to hold Charleston now, seems stronger than almost any time since the siege commenced, the defenses being constantly strengthened by the unparalleled skill and energy of Gen. Beauregard.

Our readers may expect stirring news from that point in a very few days.

There are said to be a majority of six of the Northern Congress elected, opposed the administration, but that the majority are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

A direct conflict of authority on the question of the draft, has occurred between Lincoln and the Gov. of New York which threatens more serious consequences than any that has preceded it. It is thought if the draft is commenced again, (upon which Lincoln seems thoroughly determined,) in defiance of the protest of the Governor, a revolution is inevitable.

Persons recently from Vicksburg, assert that the disease which is sweeping off the Yankees is yellow fever.

Our readers may rest assured that every item of news of interest, up to within a day or two of the date of our paper will be given in our news summary.

Two hundred and eight Yankee prisoners arrived at Rome a few days ago, on the steamer Alferata, from Gadsden, captured by Col. Biffle at Union City, Tenn.

The Pope of Rome has written a very urgent letter to Arch Bishop Hughes, of New York, in favor of peace, which some of the papers say will have as much influence to bring about that result, as would a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by any European power.

We are much gratified to see the statement that Gen. Price has not resigned, but is still in command of his division beyond the Mississippi.

We are glad to see the opinion expressed by the Montgomery Advertiser, that the fears regarding a union element in the Legislature, are to a considerable extent groundless. We will publish a list of members next week.

The exercises of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, under the continued superintendence of Mrs. CALDWELL and Miss WOODWARD, will be resumed on Monday the 31st inst. Advertisement containing terms, &c. will be published next week.

MARRIED.—On the 12th inst., by L. W. Cannon, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. E. C. LESTER to Miss SARAH ANDERSON, all of Calhoun county.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8, 1863.

MR. F. E. GRANT.—A letter has been received here by flag of truce, from Y. A. Brock, of Co. D, 10th Ala. Regt., dated Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863, from which I send you the following extracts, knowing the information will be interesting to the friends of the parties named:

"My wound is doing as well as could be desired."

"B. G. McClellan, Lt. R. Reynolds, and Wm. Weaver are with us all wounded. Jack Clark stands with us to wait on his brother Sam. Sam lived only until the 8th inst. The balance of the boys are doing well. We get good attention and treatment. We are yet where our brigade left us, (in an old barn.)"

No mention is made of any one else. I have not heard a word from Col. Forney, or any one else, save the above. The Alabama hospitals are emptied, and cleaning and purifying to be ready for the next battle. C. J. CLARK.

DIED.—On the 11th inst., of diphtheria near Cross Plains, Joseph H. McMichael, son of Mrs. H. McMichael, the 9th year of his age. A few weeks before his death he became impressed with the necessity of prayer, and was frequently seen by his mother in that attitude. On his death bed, he gave evident assurance of his acceptance with his Savior, and that God had pardoned his sins on earth. His funeral was largely attended by friends and schoolmates. The writer was intimately acquainted with little Joseph, and knows that during his attendance in the school-room, that his conduct was exemplary in the highest degree: kind, obliging, and pleasant in his intercourse with his schoolmates, he was truly a model boy. Grieve not mother and sisters for your beloved one, for God in his Providence has taken him to his bosom on High, where tranquility and happiness forever reign. Peace to his remains. G. J. A.

To Miss _____
The soul is pure, thy heart free from guile,
In those pure eyes, on those lips a smile,
Which I love with inexorable love,
And no earthly sway can ever that love re-
move.

Though I may never win your dove's breast,
Always when thou art absent, my heart
is sad.
Always when I meet you, my heart is glad;
Always when you speak kind, I'm in bliss,
And when unkind my heart is filled with
wretchedness.

The cause for which, I cannot tell you,
Unless 'tis love that's termed true.

J. A. JONES.
Oxford, Ala., August 4th, '63.

OBITUARY.

"The fairest flower must fade."

DIED.—In this place, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., LUCY ANN, only daughter of John H. and Mary D. Child, aged 4 years, and 6 months.

A light is from our household gone,
A voice we loved is stilled.
A place is vacant in our heart
A kind dear can be filled.
A gentle soul, that through but now
With tender love and love
Has touched us with its nobles here
To thrash in bliss alive.
Yes to the home where angels are
Her trusting spirit has fled:
And yet we band above the tomb,
With tears, and call her dead.
We call her dead—but ah! we know,
She dwells where living waters flow."

Jacksonville, Aug. 17.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whence, The painful news has been received by the mothers of James Judge, No. 42, that their late worthy brother, John H. Farmer, was instantly killed, by a shot thru' the head, at the battle of Gettysburg; there-

Resolved, 1st, That we regret his death as a loss to the army, his country, and the fraternity of whom he was a member, and a heartrending and irreparable bereavement to his family and kindred.

Resolved, 2d, That we tender assurances of our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and companions in arms, and fully coincide with the sentiment expressed by one of them in his deep anguish for his loss that "he was so kind hearted, true and so brave."

Resolved, 3d, That a page in the history of this Lodge be consecrated to his memory, and that the members wear the badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased; and that they also be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

L. W. CANNON, Secy.

PUBLIC SALES OF

RAILROAD LANDS.

THE Lands belonging to the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company amounting to upwards of 300,000 acres, situated in the vicinity of the company's railroad, embracing large tracts of superior timbered lands, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the following times and places,

Aug. 22 A. N. STUART, Exr.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT.

FROM an order from the Hon. Judge of Probate of Cherokee County, Ala., I will rent, either publicly or privately, at the late residence of A. Stewart, deceased, all the real estate belonging to said estate. Sale of Tuesday, the 1st day of September, 1863.

Aug. 22 A. N. STUART, Exr.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]

CHEROKEE COUNTY.]

Court of Probate, in Session, 11th August, 1863.

BE it remembered that on this 11th August, 1863, came into open court, Mary Leek, administratrix of the estate John B. Leek, late of said county deceased, and filed her accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of her administration thereupon, it is ordered by the court that notice of the day of said final settlement be given by publication thereof in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks; and that Monday, the seventh day of September, be set apart for hearing and determining said cause, at which time all person interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

This 11th August, 1863.

L. J. STANDIFER, Judge

Aug. 22 of Probate.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my wife Mary Jones, on the 11th inst., left my bed and board without my knowledge and consent. I therefore notify all persons not to credit her, as I don't intend to pay any debt that she may contract.

HUGH JONES.

July 11th 1863.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of William McDaniel, late of DeKalb co. deceased, having been granted on the 27th day of July, 1863, by Judge of the Probate Court of DeKalb county, go into effect hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment. HENRY GRIFFIN, Special Admin.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of William McDaniel, late of DeKalb co. deceased, having been granted on the 27th day of July, 1863, by Judge of the Probate Court of DeKalb county, go into effect hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment. HENRY GRIFFIN, Special Admin.

Estate Stone.

This undersigned has made arrangements to procure BLUE STONE of good quality to supply the wants of Farmers in this vicinity; but will only order for those who direct. Therefore send in your orders in full time for wheat sowing.

Aug. 22 T. N. ANGLIN.

Lost.

On Tuesday last, between Blue Mtn. & Jacksonville, a black day book with two discharges in it. Any person finding and leaving it at the Printing office will be reasonably rewarded.

Aug. 22 G. ROGERS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

ALL persons in Calhoun county, (being the 14th Collection Dist.) engaged in the following list, and required by the 5th section of the act of Congress, approved May the 1st, 1863, to register their names, firms, occupation and residence, are hereby notified to come forward and do so in Jacksonville, or before the first day of September, 1863, or in default thereof they will be liable to double tax.

Apothecaries, auctioneers, bakers, brokers, billiard-rooms, bowling-alley keepers, brewers, butchers, butchers, cattle-brokers, chemists, exhibitors, commercial brokers, commission merchants, confectioners, dentists, distillers, eating-houses, keepers, exhibitors of shows, hotel-keepers, inn-keepers, jewelers, lawyers, photographers, physicians, retail dealers, shopmen, surgeons, tavern-keepers, theatre owners, tobacconists, wholesale dealers, and all other persons (if say there be) who are required by the Tax act of the Confederate States to Register.

H. A. EARNS, Collector.

Aug. 22, 1863.

Notice.

THERE will be a special Term of the court of County Commissioners of Calhoun county, Alabama, held on the 7th day of September, 1863, for the purpose of distributing the 4th instalment of the soldier's aid fund, for the year 1863.

If there are any new cases of absent soldiers, whose families are properly entitled to share in the distribution of said fund, the Board Agents will please report them to said term of the court. The Board Agents will also attend the court and receive the money payable to paying out.

J. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

A large number of strong horses, being required for artillery purposes, citizens are invited to offer all such to the Government upon the following terms: Depot and other Quartermasters charged with the purchase of horses, are instructed to transfer horses unfit for active service to citizens' part payment for good artillery horses, the difference in value as ascertained by two disinterested persons, (selected one by the officer and one by the citizen,) to be paid to the citizens.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

J. H. COLE.

Maj. & Insp. Gen. Field Transportation.

RE Papers in the State will publish ones and send receipted bills to this office—Montgomery Advertiser.

NOTICE.

In Chancery Court Dist.

IN pursuance of a decree of said court, I will on the first Monday in October next, proceed to sell forsooth to the highest bidder, at the Court House door of said district, the following described tract of land: the north-west fractional quarter, and fraction D, of fractional section 3, in Township 12 range 6, east containing one hundred and fifty-nine 13-100 acres, also fraction B, in section 3, township 12, range 6, east, containing sixty-eight acres, more or less; all lying in said tract.

JOHN PRATT, Register.

STOLEN.

FROM the undersigned, near Middleton P. O., (Goode & Norris) Iron Works, on the night of August 24, 1863, a large stallion horse, about five years old, light main and tail, one white foot, and a small star between the hoof and western joint, blaze face a white saddle mark on the back.

A liberal reward will be paid to any person

who will return the horse to me, and any information thankfully received.

Aug. 22 MARTIN WALKER.

NOTICE of Partial Settlement.

It is ordered by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala., that the Executor of the estate of A. Stewart, has filed his application and vouchers for a partial settlement and is ordered that Monday the 31st day of Aug., be set apart for hearing said partial settlement, and all persons concerned are notified to appear and contest if they think proper.

Aug. 22 A. N. STUART, Exr.

NOTICE.

It is ordered by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala., that the vice of the invaders—and when with any approach to equality have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those now absent are actuallly by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been separated; that others left for temporary attention of their affairs with the intention of returning and then shrink from the consequences of a violation of duty; that others again have left their posts from mere restlessness and a desire for change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual service could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes, (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or escape from the sacrifices of patriotism,) are nevertheless grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you then my countrymen to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave; who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absente may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence, without leave, or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all powerful influence in aid of this call, to aid one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly afforded on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe duty in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families to their country and to their God.

Given under my hand,

the 11th day of September, 1863.

G. A. GAY, Acting Chief of Bureau.

II. The exemption mentioned in the circular of the Bureau published above with regard to military officers, is not applicable to this State. All military officers not otherwise exempt are liable to conscription.

III. Medical officers engaged in the Conscription service in this State, are not authorized to extend leave of absence to officers or privates to soldiers.

IV. Part III General Order No.

12, from this office is hereby revoked.

V. Overseas entitled to exemption,

under the provisions of the Act of May

1st, 1863, upon presentation of the affidavit required by that Act, and the receipt of a bond of quarter Master, for the amount of five hundred (\$500) dollars, will be exempted for twelve months,

from the date of the receipt, by the commissioned enrolling officers of their respective districts, who will forward the receipt to this office. Enrolling officers will be careful to give certificates of exemption, not of detail.

By order of

MAJ. W. T. WALTHALL.

G. A. GAY, 1st Lt. and Adj't.

Aug. 156

Administrator's Notice.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

AUGUST 29, 1863.

Dates from Richmond as late as the 22d say there is no immediate prospect of a battle in that section.

On Friday the 21st, the Yankees commenced shelling Chattanooga without giving any notice. Several persons were killed. After being continued for several hours, to which our artillery replied, they retired behind the hills.

On the 22d 12 eight inch shells were thrown into the city of Charleston, from a distance of five miles, but without any casualties. This was done without giving any notice of such intention. Gilmore's demand for the surrender of Forts Sumter and Wagner, with the threat of bombarding Charleston, in case of refusal, was returned by Gen. Beauregard charging him with inhumanity and violating the rules of war in shelling Charleston without notice. He also threatened measures of severe retaliation in case the offence is repeated.

Dear Jackson, Jr., recently elected Pres. of the Ala. Senate, was on Saturday last elected Confederate States Senator, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Yancey.

A letter from our Senator, Hon. Thos. A. Walker, dated Aug. 20, says:

"This session will doubtless be confined to the Military organization of the State; joint committees of the two houses have been appointed to frame a Military Bill. I am on the committee. We have met, and have agreed on the mud-sills of the Bill, and are now engaged in the details.

The military age, as agreed upon by the committee, is from 16 to 60. These are divided into two classes—first class from 17 to 45 to be enrolled and organized into companies &c., subject to the call of the Governor to defend any portion of the State; this class embraces all those who have substitutes, &c. The 2d class includes those of 16, over 45, and under 60, for home defense, and will be organized and confined to their counties to resist raids and invasions. The question who are to be exempted is a difficult one of trouble, and is not yet agreed upon by the committee."

Another letter from one of our Representatives, D. T. Ryan, dated Aug. 21st says:

"Before my arrival in Montgomery I felt somewhat fearful that we should have a discordant Legislature, but, on the meeting of that body, I was most agreeably disappointed, as there exists in the Legislature so far, perfect harmony of feeling and concert of action."

FROM CHARLESTON.

Special dispatch to the Montgomery Advertiser

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—The bombardment to-day was the heaviest yet heard. The enemy kept up a fire on Sumter and the works on Morris Island until 7 o'clock, with all their land and sea forces. We opened three new batteries on James Island, enflaming the enemy's fleet; which fired 750 shots at Fort Sumter. A number of them took effect but no material damage was done.

Supposing that Sumter was disabled, Admiral Dahlgren aboard his flag monitor, ran up to approach the fort, when he was stopped upon by Sumter's Monitor, discharging the mounted gun which floated down the harbor. So after all the fleet lowered their flags to half-mast. It is supposed that Admiral Dahlgren, or some other officer of rank was killed. Our fire was heavier than ever before.

The casualties at Fort Sumter were one killed and thirteen wounded; and on Morris Island, seven killed and thirty wounded.

Capt. Wimper, of the Engineer Corps was killed.

All of our works remain intact.

The enemy's loss is supposed to be severe. The victory, for us, is ours.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—The heaviest bombardment of Sumter occurred to-day, and has continued since five o'clock this morning. A monitor opened on Sumter this morning. Sumter and Gregg returning the fire. Two shots from them striking the monitor turret. The ironclads have kept up a furious fire this afternoon. Gregg.

All of our land batteries on Morris and James Islands, joined on the enemy's batteries at the same time, making a grand fusillade, which was kept up without cessation for two hours. The bombardment is still progressing. The city battery is crowded with negroes.

No casualties heard from.

CROAKING.

By the energetic remonstrance which some of the newspapers address to "croakers," we learn that there is such a class of beings among us. We hear that the gamblers and also the debauchees begin to despair of final success, and give their decided opinion that we may as well now patch up a peace on the best terms we can obtain. It is even affirmed that south others, neither gamblers nor debauchees, but people of property, labor under the delusion, that for all that has yet come and gone, peace might now be made with some sort of pretended compensation for local institutions, some more or less humiliating submission—and they care not whether it is more or less—make no mistake with safety to their dear property. They are said to be ready, to negotiate, to forfeit honor and violate pledges if they can only keep their property. And they are so hopelessly blind that they actually believe this sacred property could be now guaranteed to them by submission.

Unhappy men! do they not see that this is the one impossible thing? The Yankees do not want you to sacrifice your honor, gentlemen; that would be of no use to them; they care nothing about your pledges, or your personal consistency, or the blood of your sons already poured out; and which you are now ready to make a present of. They are not troubling themselves about any of all these things; the one single thing they desire, and which they are determined to have, is precisely that property to which you so fondly cling. Nay, if they must choose—if alternative were presented to them—to deprive you of status and citizenship and property intact, and so they "croak," and try to make others croak. They do their best to create a spirit of submission, and go about with long faces that would make a cat nervous.

Save their property—indeed! And what then are the Yankees making war for? What has seen the object of the investment of so much capital and labor—the creation of such monstrous debt? Are the Yankees the men to forego the returns on their investments? To make the war is their great leading idea; and if we were insincere abject enough to offer them any terms of peace whatever,

their first demand would be, just to, to provide out of Southern property for payment of their debt—for the reward of their conquering soldiers. It is the express promise of farms in the South that has brought, and is bringing myriads of hungry foreigners into the Yankee ranks, and those men, are now fighting directly and solely for house and land—Lincoln's Government would not dare—and if any other Government were to succeed to-morrow, that other government would not dare—to make any peace which would disappoint those Germans and Irish of the estates which they believe themselves to be cutting out with their swords. To do that, and say to them, "we further offer for your services, go to France and we will merely throwing the North into convulsion and revolution, and that kind of it. But it's war—retaliation now or conquer hereafter—it is Southern estates which the Yankees want and must have; every acre, every lot, built or unbuilt, every field, and flock, and mine, and mill, and barn—the accumulated wealth of that luxurious Southern land—the whole of it becomes at once a fund for satisfying those European mercenaries, and upholding the financial credit of the Union."

They are not going to face both revolution and anarchy and bankruptcy, to save your property for you, ye "croakers"! If there be any of you base enough to calculate—and possibly there be such wretches—that you can make yourselves appear shameless in the eyes of a victorious enemy—that it cannot be proved that you would not eat the seed and reaped out your blood to win some "shred" victory, you disgraced the race you now, and were never a Union at heart; if any of you modulate growling in this way, eating dirt, dismishing your own flesh and blood, damning your own souls—and think by this to save the sacred heritage—but that case look sharp after your proof; be ready with irrefragable evidence to manifest your unbending loyalty to the Union; prove by credible witnesses that you cursed our own dead sons for rebels; yet will not do; your array of proof will be subjected to a jealous scrutiny indeed; for then stands the prospective occupant of your fine domains; he is coming express from the hands of the Elites of the West to have and hold your plantation to him and his heirs forever. Thousands of them are waiting for it, piping for it; and a good (amended) constitution will be forced to be enacted. Your evidence will need to be conclusive indeed, "don't fool that croak."

If these considerations were well laid to heart, we imagine that many of those who now despise or "croak," would take a more cheerful view of the situation. But singular to relate, these despising croakers all appear to belong to civil life. There are none in the army. When an off or comes down, on some business, to Richmond, he is astonished at the lengthened faces and solemn head-shaking that he sees in street corners. His spirits are dampened by the dull atmosphere of misery, and his is glad when he rejoins his regiment and sees the stony cross waving over him, and hints him among the hearty and weather-beaten young veterans, who are "in for the war," and want to see no end to the war but victory or death. Thousands of them have "property too; but the have not a care in the world, and honor and manhood and the blood and sacrifice of instruction, which never fails to draw them over to dream of compromising for a jot or little the glorious sovereignty of their native States, or bargaining with the Yankees, how much of their right they may abandon—but much of it, property they may be permitted to hold. They, at least know that if the Confederacy go private property and personal dignity and honor go with it; and they are content to put all on the hazard of battle.

We trust that croaking may be left exclusively to the gamblers, and despondency to the deceivers.—*Return to page 1.*

THE AIDS AND PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

It is unquestionably the settled purpose of the Lincoln Government to abolish slavery in the Southern States. Their efforts dedicated to that end, and in their hands will never cease until that ultimate purpose has been accomplished. H. V. Johnson, and the whole South work to surrender their claim of self-government and effort to reconstruct the Union on its former footing, giving to the States sovereignty over their own local institutions, the proposal would be received with derision by those evangelical reformists who hold themselves to be a chosen agency of Heaven at once to give freedom to the black man, and to vindictively vengeance upon the whites for the past wrongs of the negro race.

It is idle to think of peace—if there be among us any such with dreams—so long as this fanatical party yields the power of the Federal Government. No terms but negro emancipation and negro subjection among us, with equality of political and social rights to the blacks would be availed. Let me add, therefore, decided efforts will be made that should a Southern man wish to be restored to his former condition in the Union, with all the rights of their native State Government unimpaired. In such an event we have our backs to the main bulk of the Northern population—Vermont and Connecticut will prescribe our code of domestic morals. We shall be needed with their construction of our own declaration, "that all men—black as well as white—as while we read it—earn free and equal?" We all know that this will be practically enforced, requires the utter abasement, or the absolute extermination of the white race.

Let these results of submissio be ever before the minds of our soldiers. Let them resolve to a full sense of what the fight against it is to repel the advances of this fanatical fanaticism which aims to overwhelm their homes with不堪的野蛮ness.

London Enquirer.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Senate.

1st. Nottoway—T. L. Toulmin.
2d. Baldwin, Monroe and Clarke—R. Broadwater.
3d. Coffee, Covington and Conecuh—D. W. C. Davis.
4th. Dale and Henry—H. P. Peacock.
5th. Barbour—L. L. Grier.
6th. Pike—J. A. McLean.
7th. Russell—J. A. Lewis.
8th. Marion—R. F. Liggin.
9th. Montgomery and Autauga—S. F. Rice.
10th. Dallas and White—R. H. Ervin.
11th. Shuter, Choctaw and Washington—C. R. Rains.
12th. Greene and Marengo—W. C. Clarke.
13th. Perry and Bluff—E. H. Moren.
14th. Lowndes and Butler—E. Harrison.
15th. Geest—W. Garret.
16th. Tallapoosa—W. D. Matthews.
17th. Chambers—W. H. Barnes.
18th. Randolph—W. T. Wood.
19th. Talladega—B. W. Gross.
20th. Calhoun—T. A. Walker.
21st. Jefferson and Shelby—M. T. Porter.
22d. Tuscaloosa—R. Jenson, Jr.
23d. Pickens—J. W. Payne.
24th. Marion and Fayette—A. J. Collier.
25th. Franklin—W. M. Jackson.
26th. Lawrence, Walker and Winston—J. Hill.
27th. Blount and St. Clair—C. G. Beeson.
28th. Cherokee—F. M. Hardwick.

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We trust that croaking may be left exclusively to the gamblers, and despondency to the deceivers.—*Return to page 1.*

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

After more than two years of warfare scarcely equalled in the number and magnitude and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable.

Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit, or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that by a desperate effort success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extirpation of you, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your houses shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties stamped infamy on their government. They design to incite servile insurrection, and light the fires of insurrection wherever they can reach your homes and families, the inferior docile and contented, by promising indulgences of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Con-

sidering of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurried from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to the outrages which disgrace our age, or listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow citizens, no alternative is left you, but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this and all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, stand by their comrades now in front of the fire, and thus so strengthen the arms of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts, would it present in the field, suffice to create a numerical equality between our forces and that of the invaders—and when with any approach to equality have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those now absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been separated; that others left for temporary attention of their affairs with the intention of returning and then shrank from the consequences of a violation of duty; that others again have left their posts from mere restlessness and a desire for change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual service could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes, and when with any approach to equality have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those now absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been separated; that others left for temporary attention of their affairs with the intention of returning and then shrank from the consequences of a violation of duty; that others again have left their posts from mere restlessness and a desire for change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual service could have no influence on the general result.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own persons, whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the application will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers, will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

(Signed)

G. W. LAY, Lt. Col. A. A. G.

Acting Chief of Bureau.

II. The exemption mentioned in the Circular of the Bureau published above, with regard to militia officers, is not applicable to this State. All militia officers not otherwise exempt are liable to conscription.

III. Medical-officers engaged in the Conscription service in this State, are not authorized to extend leave of absence to officers or furloughs to soldiers.

IV. Part III, General Order No. 12, from this office is hereby revoked.

V. Overseers entitled to exemption under the provisions of the Act of May 1st, 1863, upon presentation of the affidavit required by said Act, and the receipt of any bonded quarter master, for the amount of five hundred (\$500) dollars, will be exempted for twelve months, from the date of the receipt, by the commissioned enrolling officers of their respective districts; who will forward the receipt to this office. Enrolling Officers will be careful to give certificates of exemption, not of detail.

By order of

Maj. W. T. Waittall,

G. A. Cary, 1st Lieut. & Adj't.

Aug 15 3.

Office Compt. Conscripts

TALLADEGA, ALA., July 28th, 1863.

GEN'L ORDERS

NO. 19.

I. The following notice from the Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned, particularly of enrolling officers:

NOTICE.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION.

Richmond July 21st, 1863.

To answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned.

1. Under the recent call of the President extending the Conscription age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid, if the substitute be less than 45 years of age, and is not otherwise excepted by law.

2. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department of local organizations for home defence, or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have been duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own persons, whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority,